



The President took his first automobile ride yesterday.—News item.

ARMY OF WORKMEN
DESERT STEEL PLANTS.

Estimated That 74,000 Skilled Mechanics Have Already Responded to the Call for a Strike for a Recognition of the Rights of Organized Labor.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 15.—Reports received from all sources connected with the great strike of the steel workers to-day indicate that the members of the Amalgamated Association have matters well in hand, and that the strike order was generally obeyed. Telegrams from various points where the mills of the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel Plate Company are located tell of the shutting down of the plants in large numbers. In many cases the plants had been shut down by the first strike order, which affected the sheet steel and the steel hoop companies only. The last order brought out all of the union plants of the American Tin Plate Company, with the single exception of the new mill in Monaca, which is still running.

At the Amalgamated Association headquarters it is stated that the figures given out Saturday night regarding the number of men who would be actually idle in the mills of the three companies have been proved correct. This number was placed at 74,000. Of the 74,000 men idle, 2,500 are in Pittsburg, 200 in Allegheny and 1,500 in McKeesport. President Shaffer has it in his power to close many of the mills, but he is not sure that he will do anything of a radical nature until he is compelled. Surprise for the Trust. The American Steel Hoop Company's supposedly nonunion mill, known as the Painter Mill, in West Carson street, was closed this morning in all its branches. The tie-up at this mill was said to have been a surprise to the mill owners, and officials in charge of it. The tie-up was in the Lindsay and McCutcheon mill, in Allegheny, was shut down completely in the puddling and bar mills. All the skilled workmen refused to enter the mill this morning, and the company did not even operate the five furnaces. The finishing department of the mill was working during the day, as the men are not in the union, but it is claimed by the workers that the employees in that department will not go to work in the morning.

The American Steel Hoop Company's mill at Monaca was not closed to-day. It has been nonunion since it was built two years ago, and the company says the men there will remain loyal. The Amalgamated people will not discuss the situation in that mill at present.

General Strike Probable. While all the mills of the United Steel Corporation are included in the general contract, the three companies are the first at which a strike is expected. It is announced to-day that the circular letter which was expected to be sent out to-day, calling on the men in the mills of the Federal Steel Company, the National Steel Company and the National Tube Company to come out, will not be issued at present.

Summons of a Conference. The most interesting report to the Amalgamated Association to-day was the dispatch from New York which said that a conference of the manufacturers was to be held in New York to-morrow, at which Walter Aron, vice president of the American Tin Plate Company, was to present a detailed account of the experiences of the committee that met the Amalgamated Association in this city last week. It was stated that the question of again extending the olive branch to the strikers or of taking up the fight and crushing the association would be determined.

TUBEWORKERS' WAGES ADVANCED.

Pittsburg, July 15.—The 4,500 employees of the National Tube Company at McKeesport were notified to-day of an advance in wages of 10 per cent. The men are not organized, but the Amalgamated Association was making efforts to induce them to join the union. Several months ago the men demanded a 10 per cent advance, but were refused.

NEW YORK NOT INFORMED.

New York, July 15.—None of the steel magnates could be located at any of the hotels to-night. As far as could be learned no rooms at any of the leading hotels had been engaged by any of the steel companies' officials in which to hold a conference to-morrow, and nothing was known about such a conference, as reported from Pittsburg.

URGES UNITED ACTION.

Labor Official Says the Trust Must Be Defeated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, July 15.—John N. Parsons, former general manager of the National Letter Carriers' Association, said to-day: "All trade unions and labor organizations should make common cause with the steel workers. The present battle between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the companies will be a test of strength between organized labor and the billion-dollar trust. The trust magnates will not make any concessions unless they find the workmen united. If the workmen show that there is a real union of interests they are sure of winning the fight."

LOCAL FIRMS NOT AFFECTED.

Members of the local Metal Workers' unions were greatly interested in the telegraphic reports of the strike from various cities, but nothing definite was done in working hours yesterday at any St. Louis plant. At the Metal Trades headquarters, No. 130 Franklin avenue, Secretary J. P. Conner stated that a meeting will be held shortly to decide on a line of action.

It was generally conceded among the union workers yesterday that a meeting should first be held to consider the situation. No date has been set for this meeting as yet, but until then it is not considered likely that action of any sort will be taken. None of the local firms were affected by the order in consequence, and Secretary O. P. Barrows of the American Steel and Wire Company stated that he had heard no reports of trouble at any of the neighboring plants of the American company. Only the offices of the concern are located in this city, at No. 1335 Papin street.

Companies outside the American company do not believe that they will be involved by the situation, strike or no strike. At the Scullin-Gallagher plant it was said that the men were all satisfied, that they had given no sign of any strike, and that the situation was not considered at all likely to develop seriously for the company.

IRON MOLDERS STRIKE.

Chicago, Ill., July 15.—Members of the Iron Molders' Union in Chicago went on strike to-day, and many of the machinery establishments that have been running the rolling departments despite the strike of machinists may have to close down or yield to the demands of the men for an increase of wages.

Officials of the union estimate that between 800 and 1,000 men will be involved. Trouble has been threatened for weeks, but the local and international officials of the union have endeavored to bring about a peaceful settlement, and hopes have been entertained that a strike would be avoided. The men demand a minimum scale of \$3 a day.

WAGE DIFFERENCE LEADS TO A LOCK-OUT IN CHICAGO.

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STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

Machinists Give Up the Fight at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 15.—The machinists' strike was practically ended to-day by the return of more than 2,000 workmen to their various shops.

The strike managers had announced their intention of concentrating the attack upon certain plants, while permitting men to work at other places, for the purpose of obtaining funds. One of the plants designated to be the subject of the attack was the Pay-Egan Company. To-day over 200 men have been employed in line and marched in a body to their work, thus destroying the strongest hope of the strike leaders.

PEACE DECLARED IN FIRST REGIMENT.

Former Colonel Batdorf Formally Presents Ambulance and Colors to Colonel Sinclair.

Discovery of Commissions of Colonel Batdorf and Two of His Staff Leads to Unexpected and Happy Scene.

Peace has been declared between Colonel C. A. Sinclair, who now commands the First Regiment, National Guards of Missouri, and Colonel Edwin Batdorf, who, through the Spanish War, commanded the First Missouri Volunteers, which was the predecessor of the existing regiment.

The differences that have been prominent for two years reached a sensational and unexpected denouement last night at the armory. To the surprise of all the officers of the First Regiment, these commissions were discovered by Colonel Batdorf, the ambulance and the colors of the regiment were presented to Colonel Sinclair, and the regiment by Colonel Batdorf in person.

This unexpected settlement was made possible by the discovery that the much-sought commissions of Colonel Batdorf, as Colonel of his regiment in the war, of Lieutenant Colonel H. J. Cavender, and of Colonel George W. Webster, both of whom were officers of Colonel Batdorf's command, lay in a certain lock box in the Secretary of State's desk at Jefferson City.

After the discovery, these commissions were secured by Adjutant Webster, and then the way was opened for the events of last night.

The whole history of the complications for which the solution has been found dates back to the time when the old regiment of volunteers was encamped at Hickman, Mo., in 1898. Governor Stephens appointed two battalion officers for the regiment who were not accepted by Colonel Batdorf, and the regiment received their commissions on July 1, 1898, all the other officers of the regiment were not recognized.

On the return of the regiment to St. Louis Governor Stephens issued an order to muster out the organization. Colonel Batdorf brought suit in the St. Louis Circuit Court to determine the Governor's authority in this matter, and, at the same time, he took possession of the ambulance, colors and two flags which had belonged to the regiment. The suit was decided against Colonel Batdorf.

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NEW YORK ARCHITECTS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.



JOHN M. CARRERE, Of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, New York, members of the St. Louis World's Fair Commission of Architects.

STOCKHOLDERS WILL HELP WITH FAIR WORK.

Executive Committee Recommends That They Be Formed Into Subcommittees in Charge of Departments—Scope and Classification of the Various Exhibits Are Outlined and Details Will Be Perfected Rapidly.

Stockholders of the Exposition Company who are not Directors are to be used in the work of preparing the Exposition. A recommendation to this effect has been made by the Executive Committee in a letter which has been sent to the committees of the company. The recommendation reads as follows:

"In order that the committees may have all the assistance possible in the performance of their work and in order that all the available talent of the city may be drawn upon to co-operate in our great enterprise, the standing committees are authorized to form subcommittees, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Each subcommittee can take charge of specified departments of the sections of which each general committee is put in charge.

These subcommittees should be made up of part of members of the General Committee and in part of stockholders who are not members of the Board of Directors. Inasmuch as the stock of the Exposition is issued in shares of small denomination, the committees should find no difficulty in enlisting the active help of any one in this community particularly fitted by knowledge or experience for special departments in any line of exhibits."

PUSHES WORK OF OUTLINING EXHIBITS. The work of digesting the scope and perfecting the classification of exhibits has been greatly furthered by the letter which the Executive Committee has just sent to the other committees of the company. The letter is accompanied by a printed classification of exhibits, prepared under the direction of Secretary Walter B. Stevens. The letter reads as follows:

"By the same mail bearing this you will receive in printed form a general classification scheme for the different departments of the Exposition of 1904.

"Your committee should advise the Executive Committee of the amount of space that probably will be required for the exhibits you will have in your charge. This should be done at the earliest practicable moment, that the information may be transmitted to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. The Board of Architects must necessarily await this data before beginning work on architectural designs."

REVIEW OF THE PARTICULAR SECTIONS IN THE classification scheme which are especially assigned to your committee. The classification scheme, as sent out, are submitted for your examination and criticism and are not intended to represent the completed and final scheme, which will not be officially adopted until the various committees have the opportunity to submit comments and suggestions.

"The Executive Committee anticipates there will be necessary for material changes in the assignments made for some of the committees, in view of the very clear conflict of jurisdiction in the case of many subcommittees. It is hoped the committees will find it practicable to make suggestions which will assist in determining which committee shall take jurisdiction in the cases where this conflict arises.

EXPOSITIONS FOLLOWED IN PART. The classification scheme submitted is based in part upon the Chicago schedules, but more particularly upon the schedules of the exposition held in Paris last year, and because of the latter fact, it will be noted that the sections are particularly weak from an American standpoint. The scant elaboration of American products observable in the agricultural and electrical sections notably illustrates the deficiencies referred to. It is not doubted, however, that the various committees, with the complete and comprehensive knowledge their members have of the lines of exhibits included in the classification scheme, will give the Executive Committee the necessary data for making the most full and perfect classification arrangement any international exposition has ever had.

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PRICES OF VEGETABLES ARE DOUBLED BY THE DROUGHT.

First-Class Products of Garden and Orchard Are Hard to Obtain at Any Price—Second-Rate Material Brings Fancy Figures—Only Farms That Are Irrigated Furnish Marketable Goods.

Table showing the increase in prices of vegetables and fruits in the last month due to the prolonged drought:

	Price per Bushel.	Price per Case.
Cabbages	1.00	1.00
Sweet potatoes	1.00	1.00
Carrots	1.00	1.00
Onions	1.00	1.00
Turnips	1.00	1.00
String beans	1.00	1.00
Lettuce (home)	1.00	1.00
Tomatoes (old)	1.00	1.00
Young beans	1.00	1.00
Cucumbers	1.00	1.00
Green beans	1.00	1.00
Horseradish	1.00	1.00
Spinach	1.00	1.00
Kale	1.00	1.00
Mustard greens	1.00	1.00
Red globe onions	1.00	1.00
Bermuda onions	1.00	1.00
Parley	1.00	1.00
Mint	1.00	1.00
Celery (Michigan)	1.00	1.00
Water cress	1.00	1.00
Onions (spring)	1.00	1.00
Leaves	1.00	1.00
Young beets	1.00	1.00
Rhubarb	1.00	1.00
Eggplant	1.00	1.00
Cauliflower	1.00	1.00

SHIPPED CRATE GOODS. Price per Case. June 15, July 1, July 15.

Oranges (Valencia) 3.50 3.75 4.00
Grapes (California) 2.25 2.50 2.75
Pineapples 1.50 1.75 2.00
Pineapples (Hawaii) 1.00 1.25 1.50
Pineapples (Egg) 1.25 1.50 1.75
Pineapples (Couch) 1.00 1.25 1.50

Prices in the St. Louis retail vegetable and fruit markets show a marked rise since the commencement of the drought.

In most instances the prices have just about doubled since June 15, and dealers at Union Market say that unless copious rain falls in the territory contiguous to St. Louis, the truck gardeners in this vicinity will be unable to bring in marketable vegetables.

Second and third class vegetables are now selling at fancy prices, and the demand far exceeds the supply. Union Market dealers declare that the prices of vegetables generally are higher now than they have been for many years.

For many years. Unless rain falls soon they look for another substantial advance, especially in corn, tomatoes, new potatoes, string beans and peas. These vegetables, they say, are almost past redemption.

Very few home-grown tomatoes are marketable. Most of the shipments come from Texas, where more rain has fallen than in the Mississippi Valley. Even these tomatoes are small, and not up to the average size. The string bean, pea and new corn market is supplied by Illinois and Missouri truck gardeners who established irrigation systems on their farms prior to the commencement of the drought. All of the fancy seasons for vegetables that I have seen in Union Market for the last twenty years.

Small shipments of cantaloupes are coming in from the Southern States, and they also show lack of rain. Watermelons are steady and in demand. Home-grown lettuce is selling for 10 cents a head, and medium quality of new corn brings 30 cents per dozen.

Every vegetable market stand in Union Market has a decidedly withered appearance. Even a liberal use of water severely dries up the plants. A day does not revive the sun-baked products.

FATAL STROKE OF LIGHTNING. Victim Was a Missourian, to Have Been Married July 25.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. St. Louis, July 15.—Thomas J. Henderson, 30 years old, late of Cabool, Mo., was instantly killed by lightning here at 4 p. m. to-day. Henderson was a painter and was at work on a building when killed. He had a policy for \$2,000 in the Modern Woodmen of America. His mother, Mrs. G. W. Boyce, and sister, Miss Minnie Henderson, of Cabool, Mo., were with him.

Henderson was betrothed to a young lady of Willow Springs, Mo., and the marriage was to have taken place July 25.

C. E. Grant of Cabool, Mo., who was at Henderson's side when the latter was killed, was knocked senseless and his body entirely stripped of clothing. Grant is in a critical condition. A fierce electrical storm was followed by a general rainfall, the first for two months.